

VISIT...

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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • Z-3

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Abraham Lincoln* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 160 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following questions:

What were some of Lincoln's accomplishments? (led US during Civil War, freed slaves)

Describe Abe's childhood home. (log cabin)

How was Abe educated? (went to school for a few weeks a year; borrowed books and newspapers)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Abraham Lincoln*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread the game cards face down on the table, keeping set 1 to one side and set 2 to the other. Have the child draw one card from each set. If the child can correctly combine the word with the prefix or suffix to make a new word, he/she gets to keep the cards and go again. If the child is incorrect or the cards do not form a new word, the child turns the cards over again, and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

Abraham Lincoln, one of the most famous American presidents, is 10
 remembered for his dedication to freedom. Lincoln led the United States 21
 during the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, when the northern and southern 33
 states fought to decide the future of the country. He is known as the 47
 "Great Emancipator" because he freed the slaves. After the war, the 58
 United States became one nation, pledged to freedom and democracy 68
 for all. 70

His belief was simple: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a 87
 master. This expresses my idea of democracy." 94

Abraham Lincoln was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln on 105
 February 12, 1809, on a small log-cabin farm near Hodgenville, 116
 Kentucky. When Abe was seven, the family moved to Illinois, hoping 127
 for a better life. Two years after Tom built a new log cabin, Nancy 141
 became ill with "milk sickness" and died. Abe and Sarah mourned the 153
 death of their hard-working, loving mother. 160

Abe went to school for only a few weeks in the winters, walking 18 174
 miles daily. Mostly he educated himself by borrowing books and 184
 newspapers from neighbors and travelers. 189



One of the last
 photographs taken
 of Lincoln,
 February 1865

Part 2

Lincoln was in Congress as the northern and southern states became
 more divided over the issue of slavery. Slavery was outlawed in the
 northern states. The South, whose economy revolved around “king
 cotton” grown on large plantations, used slave labor. Black African
 slaves were owned as property. Most lived under very poor conditions
 and were treated inhumanely.

On November 6, 1860, Lincoln was elected president of the United
 States. Even before Lincoln’s inauguration, seven southern states voted
 to secede from the United States. By February, the pro-slavery states
 had established a government, the Confederate States of America,
 and prepared for war.

Lincoln was finally convinced that as president, he had the authority to
 order abolition, or the end of slavery, in the South. On January 1, 1863,
 the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect, freeing “thenceforth and
 forever” all the slaves in the South.

The Civil War ended on April 9, 1865, four years after it began, and
 cost 600,000 lives. The northern states were victorious, and the union
 was preserved. But only six days later, President Abraham Lincoln lay
 dead from an assassin’s bullet.



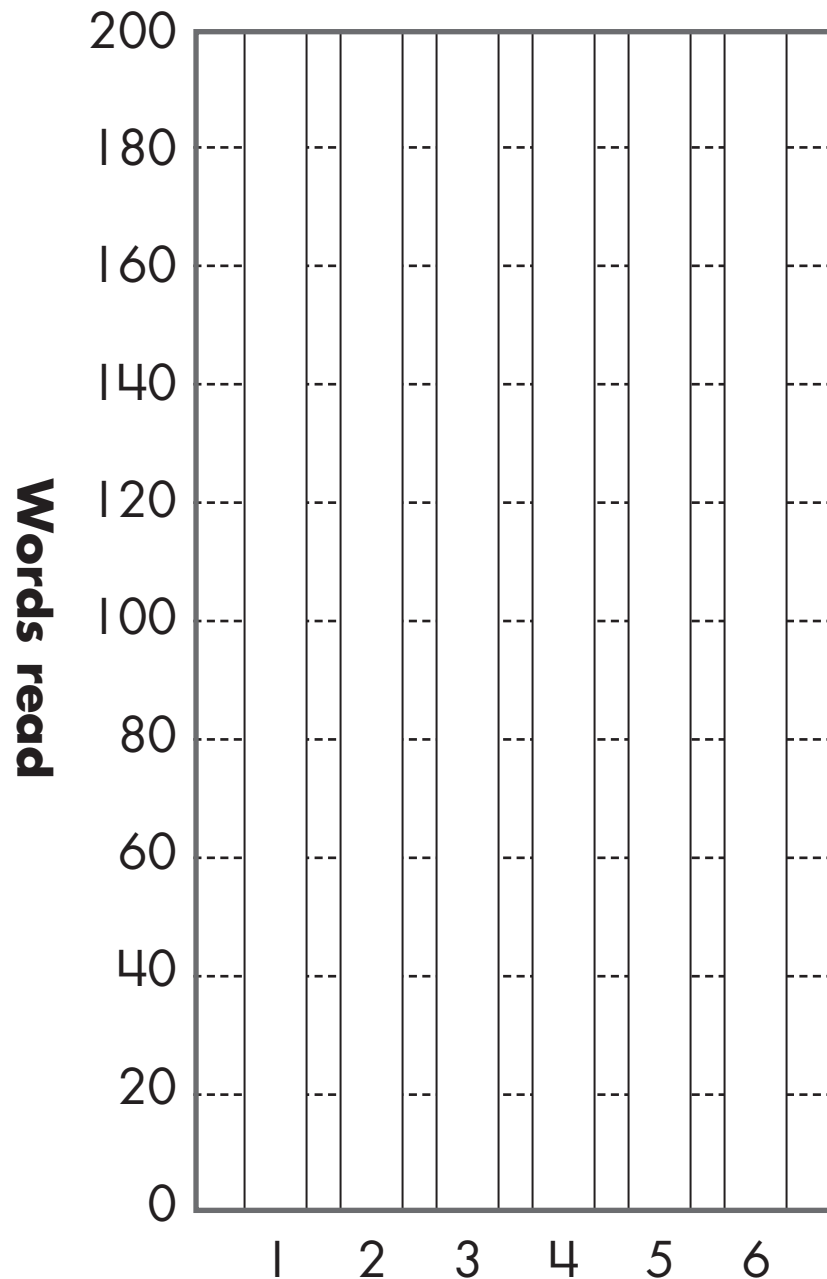
President Lincoln with
 General McClellan and
 a group of officers,
 Antietam, Maryland,
 October 3, 1862.

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson Z-3

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



free

fame

south

north

emancipate

sick

law

humane

victory

new

stand

hope



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